

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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TRUSTEES OF THE BRICKLAYERS AND ALLIED
CRAFTWORKERS, LOCAL 5 NEW YORK RETIREMENT,
WELFARE, LABOR MANAGEMENT COALITION and
APPRENTICE TRAINING AND JOURNEYMEN
UPGRADING FUNDS and BRICKLAYERS AND ALLIED
CRAFTWORKERS LOCAL 5 NEW YORK,

JUDGE KARAS

08 CIV. 5223
COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs,

___ CIV ___ (___)

- against -

DE CORA CONSTRUCTION & SONS, INC.,
DE CORA CONSTRUCTION, LLC, THE DE CORA
GROUP, LLC, DE CORA EQUIPMENT, LLC and
FRANCISCO TAVARES, Individually,

Defendants.

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
S.D. OF N.Y. 2008
JUN 6 10 10 AM

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Plaintiffs, by their attorneys, Gellert & Klein, P.C., for their Complaint,
respectfully allege:

1. This is an action arising under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, 29 U.S.C. §1001, et seq., ("ERISA") and §301 Labor Management Relations Act (LMRA), 29 U.S.C. §185 to:

- (a) recover delinquent contributions owed to employee fringe benefit trust Funds and dues owed to the Union;
- (b) audit the books and records of defendants;
- (c) obtain an injunction compelling defendants' compliance with a collective bargaining agreement; and

(d) obtain a judicial declaration as to the rights and obligations of the parties with respect to collective bargaining agreements.

JURISDICTION

2. The subject matter jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to §502 and §515 of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1132, §1145 and §301 LMRA, 29 U.S.C. §185.

3. A copy of the Complaint herein is being served on the Secretary of Labor at 200 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C., 20212 and the Secretary of the Treasury at 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., 20220 by certified mail as required by §502 (h) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1132 (h).

VENUE

4. This Court is one of proper venue, pursuant to §502 (e) (2) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1132 (e) (2) and §301 LMRA, 29 U.S.C. §185 because the Funds are administered and maintain a principal place of business at Poughkeepsie, New York.

THE PARTIES

5. The Trustee plaintiffs are the trustees of the Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers Local 5, New York Retirement, Welfare, Labor Management Coalition and Apprentice Training and Journeymen Upgrading Funds ("Funds") which are affiliated with the Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers Local 5, New York ("Union"). The Trustees are fiduciaries within the meaning of §3 (21) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1002 (21).

6. The Welfare, Labor Management Coalition and Apprentice Training and Journeymen Upgrading Funds are employee welfare benefit plans within the meaning of §3(1) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1002 (1), established for the purpose of providing medical and other benefits to the employees of contributing employers.

7. The Retirement Fund is an employee pension benefit plan within the meaning of §3 (2) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1002 (2), established for the purpose of providing pension benefits to the employees of contributing employers.

8. The Funds constitute multi-employer employee benefit plans within the meaning of §3 (3) and (37) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1002 (3) and (37).

9. The plaintiff Union is a labor organization within the meaning of §2(5) LMRA, 29 U.S.C. §152 (5).

10. Upon information and belief, defendant DeCora Construction & Sons, Inc., (hereinafter "Construction & Sons" or a "corporate defendant") is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business at Mahopac, New York.

11. Upon information and belief, defendant DeCora Construction, LLC, (hereinafter "Construction" or a "corporate defendant") is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business at Mahopac, New York.

12. Upon information and belief, defendant The DeCora Group, LLC, (hereinafter "Group" or a "corporate defendant") is a corporation incorporated

under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business at Mahopac, New York.

13. Upon information and belief, defendant DeCora Equipment, LLC, (hereinafter "Equipment" or a "corporate defendant") is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business at Mahopac, New York.

14. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant Francisco Tavares (hereinafter "Tavares" or the "individual defendant") is an employer within the meaning of both §3(5) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1002(5) and §2(2) LMRA, 29 U.S.C. §152(2).

15. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant is the President and the largest shareholder of Construction & Sons.

16. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant is the President and the largest shareholder of Construction.

17. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant is the President and the largest shareholder of Group.

18. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant is the President and the largest shareholder of Equipment.

19. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant is among the ten (10) largest shareholders of Construction & Sons.

20. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant is among the ten (10) largest shareholders of Construction.

21. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant is among the ten (10) largest shareholders of Group.

22. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant is among the ten (10) largest shareholders of Equipment.

FIRST CLAIM (CORPORATION UNDER §515 OF ERISA)

23. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs in their entirety.

24. At all relevant times, the defendants Construction & Sons (and the defendants Construction, Group and Equipment as the alter egos of and a single employer with Construction & Sons) were party to a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) with the Union. Under the terms of the CBA, the defendants were and are obligated to file employment reports and make contributions to the Funds for all hours worked by their employees in covered employment.

25. Despite repeated efforts by the Funds to collect the contributions owed, the defendants remain delinquent in their contributions.

26. Upon information and belief, the defendants have failed to make contractually required contributions to the Funds, for the period May 1, 2007-May 15, 2008 and the total amount currently owed by the defendants is estimated to be \$60,705.96. The precise figure cannot be determined because the defendants have failed to submit the required accurate employment reports for those months in which it was required to make contributions under the CBA and §209 of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1059.

27. Upon information and belief the defendants have paid no part of the contributions owed the Funds and dues owed to the Union for this period. It is anticipated that the delinquency may grow during the pendency of this action if the defendants fail to remit contributions as they become due.

SECOND CLAIM (INDIVIDUAL AS AN EMPLOYER UNDER ERISA)

28. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs in their entirety.

29. As an employer, as such term is defined by ERISA, and upon information and belief, having disregarded the corporate form, undercapitalized the corporate defendants, mixed corporate and personal assets and having engaged in actions, inactions, misuse of assets and improprieties all of which have left the corporate defendants with insufficient assets with which to pay the contributions owed to the Funds, the individual defendant may be held jointly and severally liable with the corporate defendants for the delinquent contributions owed to the Funds and Union.

THIRD CLAIM (INDIVIDUAL FIDUCIARY LIABILITY UNDER ERISA)

30. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs in their entirety.

31. Pursuant to the CBA, the corporate defendants were obligated to deduct contributions owed to the Funds and dues owed to the Union from its employees' pay and promptly remit such contributions to the Funds and Union.

32. The contributions and dues so deducted from the employees' pay constitute plan assets of plaintiff Funds and Union.

33. Upon information and belief, such contributions and dues which were deducted from the employees' pay were not remitted to the Funds and Union.

34. Upon information and belief, such contributions and dues were deposited to the corporate defendants' general accounts thereby co-mingling such plan assets with the corporate defendants' general assets.

35. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant made the decision to so co-mingle and use said plan assets and dues to pay the corporate defendants' general creditors instead of remitting the same to the Funds and Union.

36. Upon information and belief, the corporate defendants used said plan assets and dues to pay creditors of the corporate defendants rather than remitting said plan assets and dues to the Funds and Union.

37. Upon information and belief the individual defendant made the decisions about which of the corporate defendants' creditors to pay out of its general account.

38. Upon information and belief the individual defendant determined which of the corporate defendants' creditors would be paid and in what order.

39. Upon information and belief the individual defendant failed to segregate the contributions and dues owed to the plaintiff Funds and Union and remit the same to the Funds and Union on a timely basis with the required reports.

40. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant did thereby exercise authority and control respecting the disposition of plan assets of the Funds and dues owed to the Union and the individual defendant thereby acted as a fiduciary with respect to the Funds and Union for purposes of imposing personal liability under ERISA.

FOURTH CLAIM (UNDER LMRA)

41. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs in their entirety.

42. At all relevant times, the corporate defendants were party to a CBA with the Union which agreement covers employees in an industry affecting commerce as defined in the LMRA. Under the terms of the agreement, the corporate defendants were and are obligated to make and file employment reports, pay wages to its employees and make contributions to the Funds..

43. Despite repeated efforts by the Union to collect the dues and contributions owed, all defendants remain delinquent and thereby are in breach and violation of the CBA.

FIFTH CLAIM (INDIVIDUALS AS EMPLOYERS UNDER LMRA)

44. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs in their entirety.

45. As employers within the meaning of §2(2) LMRA, the defendants may each be held jointly and severally liable for the dues and delinquent contributions owed pursuant to the CBA.

SIXTH CLAIM (FEDERAL COMMON LAW CONVERSION)

46. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs in their entirety.

47. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant exercised unauthorized dominion and control over said contributions and dues and interfered with the Funds' and the Union's legal title and superior right to possession of the deducted contributions and dues.

48. The defendants were obligated to pay the deducted contributions and dues to the Funds and Union.

49. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant exercised dominion and control over the deducted contributions and dues in a manner inconsistent with the rights of the Funds and the Union.

50. Upon information and belief, the individual defendant also used the withheld contributions to pay the corporate defendants' general creditors rather than forwarding those monies to the Funds and Union as required by the collective bargaining agreement.

51. The individual defendant is therefore personally liable for such conversion of the deducted contributions and dues owed to the Funds and Union.

SEVENTH CLAIM (AUDIT)

52. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs in their entirety.

53. Under the terms of the CBA, LMRA and ERISA, an employer is required to make payments to the Funds and the Union based on an agreed sum or percentage for each man-hour of its hourly payroll worked or wages paid in covered employment, and to accurately report such man-hours and wages to the Funds and the Union.

54. Under the terms of the Funds' By-Laws, Declaration of Trust, Collective Bargaining Agreement, State and Federal Common Law, LMRA and ERISA, plaintiffs are entitled to audit defendants' books and records.

55. Upon information and belief, the defendants have not been reporting, and may be under-reporting, the number of employees, the number of man-hours and wages paid to its employees and contributions and dues due.

56. The Funds have made due demand upon the defendants for an audit of the defendants' books and records. This demand has been and continues to be ignored.

EIGHTH CLAIM (INJUNCTION)

57. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs in their entirety.

58. Upon information and belief, the defendants may continue the failure to file employment reports and remit contributions and dues as they become due under the terms of the collective bargaining agreement.

59. The Funds and Union are thereby threatened with immediate irreparable harm by the defendants' continued failure to file employment

64. By reason of the foregoing, defendants Construction, Group and Equipment are bound by all of the terms and conditions of the CBA between the Union and Construction & Sons and are thereby jointly and severally liable with Construction & Sons for the contributions and dues owed by Construction & Sons and/or its principals to the Funds and Union as well as its own unpaid contributions and dues.

65. There is a case or controversy between plaintiffs and defendants as to the application of the CBAs and as to whether Construction & Sons, Construction, Group and Equipment constitute double breasts, alter egos, successors and/or a single employer.

66. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs respectfully request the following:

- (a) Judgment on this claim in favor of the plaintiffs against defendants DeCora Construction & Sons Inc., and Francisco Tavares, individually and d/b/a DeCora Construction, LLC, DeCora Group, LLC and DeCora Equipment, LLC in the amount of contributions and dues owing of \$60,705.96, plus any additional monies that may be determined to become justly due and owing to the Funds and Union during the pendency of this action and before final judgment; plus
- (b) Prejudgment interest, computed at the plan rate or applicable United States Treasury rate from the date on which the first payment was due, being seven (7) days after the start of the period as stated above on the total amount owed by defendants;
- (c) Penalty interest or liquidated damages;
- (d) Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, auditor's fees, costs and disbursements;

- (e) An order requiring defendants to submit all books and records to plaintiffs for audit at defendants' cost;
- (f) A preliminary injunction requiring defendants to submit timely reports and make timely contributions to the plaintiff Funds and Union as they become due under the terms of and for the duration of the collective bargaining agreement;
- (g) A mandatory injunction (1) requiring defendants to submit timely reports and make timely contributions to the plaintiff Funds and Union as they become due under the terms of and for the duration of the collective bargaining agreement; (2) enjoining the defendants from violating the terms of the CBA by failing to make timely contributions to the Funds and Union; (3) directing the defendants to pay all delinquent contributions to the Funds and Union and to resume making the contributions on a timely basis; (4) prohibiting the defendants from performing any masonry work (as defined by the CBA) in the geographic jurisdiction of the Union until they have complied with (1), (2), (3) above; and
- (h) A declaration that defendants DeCora Construction & Sons, Inc., DeCora Construction, LLC, DeCora Group, LLC and DeCora Equipment, LLC constitute alter egos, double breasts, successors and/or a single employer;
- (i) Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: June 4, 2008

GELLERT & KLEIN, P.C.

By:

STEPHEN E. EHLERS (SE 3094)
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
75 Washington Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
(845) 454-3250